

"Tools for Schools"
OPI Methamphetamine Prevention Education Project
Grades 6-8
Teacher's Lesson Plan

Title: Meth Basics

Audience: Grades 6-8

Student Performance Objectives

- Students will be able to identify the "basics" of methamphetamine (why people use, how it affects the body and mind, signs of use)
- Students will be able to differentiate fact from popular myth
- Students will successfully test their knowledge of basics of meth

Life Skills Taught

- Decision-making

Materials Needed

- PowerPoint projector
- Screen
- Computer with PowerPoint program software
- Pencil and paper to record points for follow-up activity

Time Needed

20 minutes for PowerPoint

20-40 minutes for supplemental activities

Background

This is one of the introductory lessons in the Montana Office of Public Instruction's meth education prevention project. This lesson gives the student a background on the basics of meth—what it is, short- and long-term effects of use and signs of use. Methamphetamine use causes the body several devastating short- and long-term effects that affect the user as well as those around him or her. Since meth use is a growing problem (in production and use), it is essential to give students the knowledge to prevent personal use as well as better equip them to detect others' use and/or production.

Teaching Tips

Here are some tips for leading this activity:

- Prepare yourself. Don't rely on your previous experience to "save the day" because you did not prepare and review the materials.
 - Be clear on what the curriculum is and isn't. Some things that students want or need will not be included in this curriculum.
 - Use the curriculum as a guide. Use it to meet the needs of the students and feel free to experiment with the delivery of this information.
 - Expect to be challenged. Students may have heard information that is at odds with your presentation. Take it in stride and focus on facts.
 - Create a positive learning environment.
 - Use a variety of techniques to meet various learning styles.
 - Don't be defensive when students disagree. State your position and acknowledge theirs. Encourage critical thinking and analysis.
-

Introduction

Methamphetamine is a drug unlike many others. It does not discriminate when it comes to those who abuse it. The ingredients to create meth are readily available. It is highly addictive. Its affects also run throughout our communities. Meth users can become very irrational and may cause them to sacrifice everything they have dreamed about—just to get more of the drug.

Methamphetamine has surfaced in recent years as one of the most dangerous and devastating drugs in Montana, with 122 meth labs seized and shut down by law enforcement in communities across the state in 2002.

Meth destroys families, futures and produces toxic wastes that endanger young people, law enforcement officers, and first responders. About 30-35 percent of meth labs seized are in residences where children have been living.

Meth is one of the most addictive and destructive drugs around. Over 98 percent of people who use meth become addicted and some die after just trying it once.

Through school efforts like this, we can help youth understand how to achieve their life's goals without succumbing to the threat of drugs—especially meth. Through educational initiatives like this in schools and communities, we can raise awareness about the dangers of this drug and

forestall its spread across Montana. Only a comprehensive, multi-pronged approach can impact this problem in our state. There is no one simple solution but rather an array of efforts that must work together, delivering the same, consistent messages.

You will need to read the following text ahead of time and provide your own version when you present this program.

PowerPoint Basics

PowerPoint is a modern method of presenting a slide program without a slide projector and also provides animation and sound. There are lots of manuals that teach the basics of using this program. Here are some basic tips for effectively using PowerPoint as an educational tool:

F5—pressing this key is a simple method to activate the slide show from the beginning. You can accomplish the same thing by moving your mouse over the “slideshow” icon in the lower left-hand corner of your screen.

ESC—hitting the “escape” key will end a program.

Shift-B—hitting these keys will create a black screen. Use if you want to stop in the middle of a program and have a discussion without having a distracting image on the screen. Hit it again to return to the PowerPoint presentation.

Shift-W—hitting these keys will create a white screen. Like the black screen command described above, you can hit these keys to return to the program when you are ready.

ALT-Tab—by holding down the ALT key and pressing the “Tab” key, you can easily move between a PowerPoint program and other programs on your computer.

Down-Arrow Key—this key is used to move forward in the slide show, and except for self-timed programs, must be used to advance from one slide to the next.

Up-Arrow Key—this key is used to move backwards in the slide show to the previous slide.

Teaching Procedure

Slide 1—Title Slide (Hit down-arrow key once.)

Slide 2—Countdown Introduction (*slide will automatically change to the next one*). Slides 2-6 automatically change without hitting any keys.

Slide 3—Methamphetamine

Slide 4—Know the Facts. Know the Signs.

Slide 5—What is meth?

Slide 6—Slang terms for meth

- Read the slide.
- Discuss with students any additional slang names they may have heard and why they believe meth is known by these slang names.

Slide 7—Why meth? (Hit down-arrow key once.)

Slide 8—Effects (Hit down-arrow key three times.)

- Meth is used to increase euphoric feelings-carefree attitudes towards life around the user. It gives the user a feeling that nothing is wrong and that he/she is limitless with energy and can take the body to extremes emotionally and physically.
- Many meth users seek the ability to stay awake for long periods of time. Workers who have to be alert for long hours on the job and others who need to stay awake to “get things done” may make the bad decision to use it.
- Meth is also known for its ability to help lose weight. Those using meth lose their appetite and as a result lose weight at a rapid rate that is unhealthy for the human body. But, those who desire a slimmer figure will use meth (unwisely) to achieve this goal.
- Often users try to escape problems within their lives by using drugs as a way to exit reality, yet fail to realize that doing drugs is only very temporary and does not solve the problems they are trying to leave behind.

Slide 9—...but can you handle all the effects? Read Slide (Hit down-arrow key only once.)

Slide 10—Negative Long-Term Effects (Hit down-arrow key seven times.)

- *Lead poisoning*—A common ingredient in illegal meth production is a substance called *lead acetate*, which can cause acute lead poisoning when the meth being made becomes contaminated.
- *Diarrhea*—use of meth causes systems in the body to function improperly leading to intestinal disturbances.
- *HIV/Hepatitis*—One way of ingesting meth is through intravenous needles. If users are sharing needles, then the risk of incurable diseases such as HIV and hepatitis increases.
- *Acne*—Acne is caused in users due to the fact that meth is a toxin that enters your body. Like sweat, it seeks to escape through the skin's pores. When it cannot, a build-up occurs, and causes the skin to break out in what users call 'speed bumps.' Often it is aggravated by the user picking at the bumps when coming down off the drug when the body's nervous system causes twitching and fidgeting movements.
- *Tooth decay*—When users smoke meth, tiny particles of the drug attach themselves to the teeth causing tooth rot, which ultimately eats the tooth away.
 - Another form of decay in the body is the cartilage in the nose. If users snort the powder, the cartilage between the nostrils will deteriorate.
- *Tooth loss*—tooth decay, untreated, will ultimately lead to tooth loss
- *Vomiting*—same effects as diarrhea
- *Bad breath*—the ingredients in meth cause the breath to taste and smell like a smoker's breath, that is, if the user smokes the drug through a glass pipe or out of tin foil.

Slide 11—Effects continued (Hit down-arrow key four times.)

- *Inability to sleep*—though this is often the reason why people tend to use meth, after long-term use, when the body has been completely deprived of sleep, users are no longer able to sleep! Long periods of sleep depravity cause a snowball effect of problems with the functioning of the

mind and organ systems and lead to irreversible damage to all of it.

- *Memory loss*—After prolonged periods of use, the drug takes a toll of the mind's ability to remember even the simplest memory tasks. Tissue in the brain becomes inflamed and has been discovered in brain scans done with patients that have been using meth. These tissue changes are in the same areas found in patients who have the beginning stages of Alzheimer's.
- *Repetitive movements*—coming down off the drug causes the user to fidget and/or have uncontrolled movements of the body. (Ask the students what the word *fidgeting* means.) This can be scratching their faces over and over in the same place, an uncontrollable jerking of the arms or legs, or becoming fixated on doing the same things over and over until the user's mind is satisfied.
- *Hair loss*—meth use can cause your hair to fall out due to repetitive pulling when tweaking (coming down off the high of meth use).

Slide 12—Effects continued (Hit down-arrow key four times.)

- *No appetite*—malnutrition is a very harmful effect of use. Without the proper amount of essential nutrients going into the body, systems will function improperly and eventually shut down. Even when the user is able to eat (when the drug has left the body) the digestive system is altered and inhibits the consumption and digestion of food.
- *Extreme weight loss*—self explanatory
- *Mood swings*—the drug alters the way the mind sees things. Irritability and unusual violence occurs. Depression not normally seen in users before meth will develop in addition to anxiety, both causing unexpected mood changes.
- *Paranoia*—in addition to the above, other psychological issues arise with use. Paranoia and hallucinations are found in those using meth. Delusions of parasites crawling on their skin or around them are not unusual. Paranoia and hallucinations are not unlike using drugs like LSD, which can lead to suicide or accidental death.

Slide 13--Effects continued (Hit down-arrow key five times.)

- *Affects Relationships*—The user is not the only one affected. Those involved in use become withdrawn, choosing the drug and other users over those with which they once associated. This can be parental relationships or romantic relationships and even those between parent and child, where the parent is hiding the meth use from the children.
- *Suppresses immune system*—just as in the case of HIV/AIDS, meth causes the body to become more susceptible to common colds and other more life-threatening illnesses.
- *Seizures*—Overdosing leads to grand mal (massive) seizures that can lead to permanent damage if not death.
- *Severe Depression*—Depression in users can become more than just an acute case of the blues. When going through drug withdrawal, depression can become so severe that it could lead the user to commit suicide. Those who have a pre-existing depressive condition will increase the severity of their depression by using meth.
- *Migraines*—self explanatory

Slide 14--Effects continued (Hit down-arrow key four times.)

- *Permanent Brain Damage*—while some effects of use can be aided by medication and discontinued use of the drug completely, permanent damage will occur with long-term use. Tests done on 10-year users showed an 11 percent decrease in brain tissue that controls emotion, craving and mood. This means the tissue is dead. Emotions and moods once felt before drug use are completely altered and there is nothing that can be done to get them back to the original state. A loss of the brain region where new memories are made has been seen in brain scans of users. So, not only will meth users be unable to recall things from the past, they can no longer even remember things that happened the past day! Bottom line—a user loses both long-term and short-term memory.

- *Open sores*—from picking at acne bumps as well as sores from needle injections.
- *Kidney damage*—Caused by the body's inability to filter out all the toxins caused by the meth. The kidneys become burned up and clogged and cause the entire system to fail. After failure, dialysis and/or kidney transplants are the only things to help reverse the effects.
- *Body odor*—chemicals are released from the skin by increased sweating. The odor is related to the smell of cat urine, which is strong and unpleasant. Who wants to be around someone who smells like a litter box?! Even more, who wants to smell like that!

Slide 15—Harmful Effects Outweigh... (Hit down-arrow key just once.)

- There may be some reasons people think they need to use meth, but those are few and never last. A person would have to keep using the drug over and over and at increasingly high doses to keep the same level of pleasure from the first use. The unpleasant, life-threatening effects outnumber and exceed the short-term ones! But...

Slide 16—Why? (Hit down-arrow key just once.)

Slide 17—Reasons (Hit down-arrow key three times.)

- ***The chemicals in meth are lethal***--Combinations of the drugs without the proper 'cooking' can be fatal. Regular people are making meth—people without a chemistry background. Anything can go wrong! Plus, any of the ingredients ingested alone can kill you!
- ***Creates a false sense of pleasure***—perception of what's going on around the user is distorted. The user could be, under normal circumstances, putting him or her in a dangerous situation but not realize it. For example, a person could cut him or herself and not realize that they are bleeding and somehow not feel the pain or even think it's a good feeling at that moment.
- ***Pushes the body farther than it's meant to go***—the body needs a predictable schedule—for food, sleep and other life-

continuing processes. Meth use interrupts normal sleep and eating patterns, which will throw a person off mentally and physically. Meth users stay up from 3 to 15 days during binges and then sleep for days at a time while coming down from the drug.

Slide 18—Meth is sometimes made with... (Hit down-arrow key just once.)

- It can be made from combinations of any of the following and others...

Slide 19—Acetone (Hit down-arrow key just once—all graphics come in automatically.)

- A manufactured chemical that is also found naturally in the environment. It is a colorless liquid with a distinct smell and taste. It is used to make plastics, fibers and other chemicals. It is a substance that is also found in tobacco smoke.
- How it harms your health--it goes into your blood which then carries it to all the organs in your body and affects your kidneys, liver, as well as damages nerves, increases birth defects, and in males, lowered ability to reproduce.

Brake Fluid

- Used in brake hydraulic systems in your cars. Yet people are using it to make drugs to smoke and inject into their bodies!
- Harms health by vomiting, nausea, convulsions, heart and kidney conditions, and in high doses, death.

Lighter Fluid

- Dangerous chemicals because they contain compounds such as methane, ethane, etc—ingredients in gasoline.
- Harms health-swallowing it causes damage to the respiratory, renal, gastrointestinal systems as well as the heart and blood vessels. Ingesting this can lead to death even up to one month AFTER it was swallowed—so just because you go unharmed at first, the effects can linger long after.

Lye

- Used in drain openers and soap. Ingested alone is lethal.

Starter Fluid

- Used to quick-start engines and other gas-powered motors.
- Harms health—respiratory tract, skin, eye irritation; also aggravates pre-existing eye and skin conditions. It is extremely flammable, which is how a lot of illegal labs blow up.

Slide 20—Meth Lab Picture. (Hit down-arrow key just once.)

- You can see by this slide all the chemicals that can be used to make meth. It is all stuff that a person keeps in a garage or under a sink, yet people are mixing it and smoking, inhaling and injecting it

Slide 21—You might as well drink Drano. (Hit down-arrow key just once.)

- The chemicals used to make meth are so toxic to the user they are the equivalent to drinking something lethal like Drano that you use to unclog your sink. Just because these individual chemicals are mixed together to form other substances that are seemingly less harmful than if taken alone, the long-term effects are no different than just drinking one!

Slides 22-26--Myth vs. Fact (Hit down-arrow key just once for each slide.)

- As with other drugs there are popular myths that have surfaced to lead people to believe that the harms or use are less than they actually are. Here are some of them...
- read slides

Slide 27—How can you tell if a friend or family members uses meth?

(Hit down-arrow key just once.)

- Ask students to give examples based on information they have just learned, of how they think they could tell someone uses meth and list them on a board or overhead projector.

Slide 28—Ways to tell (Hit down-arrow key five times.)

- Read the examples on the slide and compare them to the list the students came up with. Discuss the answers.

Slide 29—What can you do? (Hit down-arrow key just once.)

Slide 30—Talk to someone you can trust (Hit down-arrow key seven times.)

- Read slide

Slide 31—What should you do if you are thinking about using meth? (Hit down-arrow key just once.)

Slide 32—Make Healthier Decisions (Hit down-arrow key five times.)

- *Healthy nutrition*—it may seem simple, but it's often overlooked. Eating right is a good way to ensure your body functions properly.
- *Regulate Sleep*—most young adults need at least 7 to 8 hours of sleep per night. It is better to get this sleep all at once rather than taking short naps throughout the day because your sleep at night will not be as restful. If you go to sleep and wake up around the same time each day, your body adjusts itself to it. When you use meth and other drugs, the sleep cycle is altered and throws the body off.
- *Exercise*—Working out (even just 20 minutes per day) can increase the activity of your heart and prolong life, decrease chances of obesity and increase energy level that people use meth to attain. Combining this with eating right and a normal sleep pattern work together and increase your chances of being healthy.
- *Form meaningful friendships*—rather than seek attention from people who are likely to get you in trouble, form relationships with those who are involved in activities that you like, for example—athletics, music, hobbies. This way, the time that you would spend outside of school is positive and meaningful rather than used to do harm to your mind and health with drugs.
- *Find a Positive Role Model*—This person could be a teacher, parent, family member, pastor or someone in your community. This person is someone who does positive things

for those around them and ultimately sets the example as someone you strive to be. Having a caring adult in your life increases your chances of leading a positive life WITHOUT drugs.

Slide 33—End Slide (OPI Acknowledgements)

Additional Activities

Meth Jeopardy

- Divide the class into two or more teams and allow teams to choose names.
- Choose team names out of a hat to see which gets to pick the first category.
- The first team picks a category and point amount (for example: Meth Basics for 200).
- The link leads to the 'answer' slide, for which the first team to stand up/raise hand/ring a bell will be able to give the correct 'question'.
- The team that answers correctly is awarded that particular amount of points and gets to select the next category and point amount and so on, until all choices are selected.
- After this, all teams add up their total points and wager an amount for Final Jeopardy. The teams can risk all or part of their sum of points. After all teams make a final wager, the Final Jeopardy question is read and answers are given. After scores are tallied, the team that has the most points in the end is the winner.
- Prize for the winning team: It is suggested to reward the winning team with an extra point on a test or assignment, etc., so that there is incentive to do well and learn the material presented in the slides.

Going Further

Discussion--Divide the students into small groups and have them discuss the following; then come back as a group and compare:

1. Instead of choosing drugs, what are some groups within your school that you could join to meet positive people and spend your time and energy wisely? In your community? What hobbies/activities can you do on your own?
 2. Think of a problem (drugs, violence, lack of things to do) that your school or community has. Come up with a way that you could ease this problem with positive alternatives. Who could help with this? Example: creating an after-school program for youth, etc.
-

Additional Resources

Meth Free MT website: www.methfreeMT.org

KCI Anti-Meth website: http://www.kci.org/meth_info/links.htm

White House Drug Policy website:

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/drugfact/methamphetamine/>

Dept of Justice Facts website:

<http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs7/7341/7341p.pdf>

Alcohol and Drug Information Clearinghouse website:

<http://www.prevlink.org/getthefacts/facts/meth.html>

Vocabulary to Know

Addiction: a-ddic-tion

Compulsive psychological and physiological need for a habit-forming substance beyond one's control

Euphoria: eu-pho-ri-a

A feeling of great happiness or well-being

Methamphetamine: meth-am-phet-a-mine

An amine derivative of amphetamine, $C_{10}H_{15}N$, used in the form of its crystalline hydrochloride as a central nervous system stimulant, both medically and illicitly

Hallucination: hal-lu-ci-na-tion

Perception of visual, auditory, tactile, olfactory or gustatory experiences without an external stimulus and with a compelling sense of their reality, usually resulting from a mental disorder or as a response to a drug

Paranoia: par-a-noi-a

A psychotic disorder characterized by delusions of persecution with or without grandeur, often defended strenuously with apparent logic and reason; extreme, irrational distrust of others; a tendency on the part of an individual or group toward excessive or irrational suspiciousness and distrustfulness of others

Tweaking: twee-king

The most dangerous stage of meth abuse for abusers, medical personnel, and law enforcement officers is called "tweaking." A tweaker is a heavy meth user who probably has not slept in 3-15 days and is irritable and paranoid. Tweakers often behave or react violently and if a tweaker is using alcohol or another depressant, his negative feelings and associated dangers intensify. The tweaker craves more meth, but no dosage will help re-create the euphoric high, which causes frustration, and leads to unpredictability and potential for violence.

A project of the Montana Office of Public Instruction,
Linda McCulloch, State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Funded by Attorney General Mike McGrath and the Montana
Department of Justice



"Tools for Schools" was developed by the MSU Meth Education Partnership under a grant from the Montana Office of Public Instruction, Contract #OPI104-994P.

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Tools for Schools "Meth Basics"

Grades 6-8



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methamphetamine



Know the facts.

Know the signs.

What is meth?

tweak

rock

ice

crystal

speed

glass

crank

black beauties

go fast

why meth?

Feel Carefree

Stay Awake

Lose Weight

**Escape
Problems**

...but can you
handle **ALL**
of the effects?



lead poisoning

diarrhea

disease risk **HIV**
hepatitis

acne



tooth loss



tooth decay

vomiting



bad breath

inability to sleep

memory loss



repetitive movements

hair loss



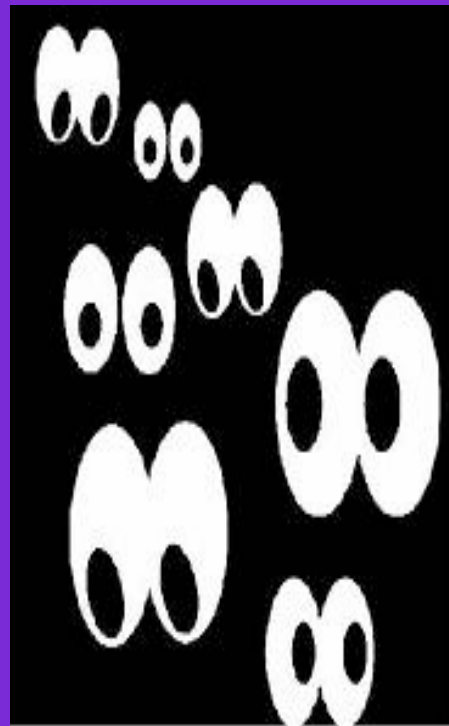


no appetite

mood swings



**extreme,
unhealthy
weight loss**



paranoia

affects your relationships

suppresses
immune system



severe depression

migraines



Permanent
Brain Damage

open sores

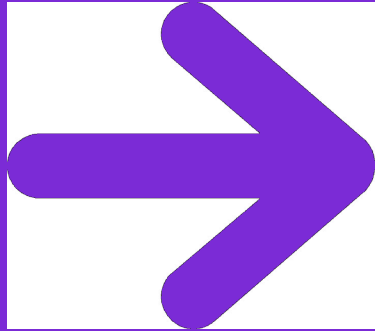
kidney damage

cat urine body odor

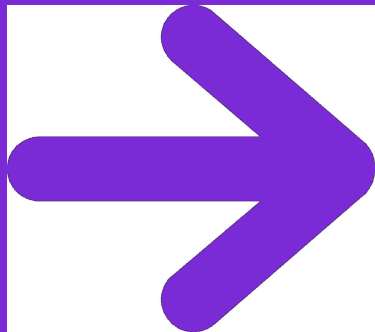


the harmful effects of
meth heavily outweigh the
short term effects

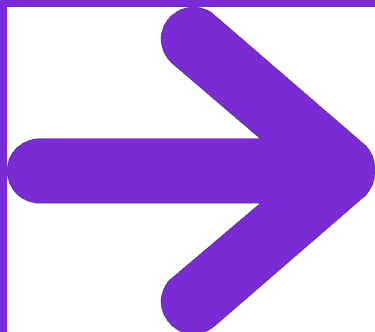
why?



**the chemicals in meth
are lethal**



**create a false
sense of pleasure**



**pushes your body
farther than it's
meant to go**

**meth is sometimes
made with...**



meth is...





**you might as well
drink drano.**

**MYTH: It's not as
bad as other drugs.**



**FACT: Meth can be more
powerful and addictive
than other drugs.**



**MYTH: One time
won't hurt me.**



**FACT: Though not always,
it is possible
to become addicted
after the FIRST time.**



MYTH: I can take it and I'll be fine.

Me? Suicidal? Paranoid?

I'm completely in control.



**FACT: Meth affects
your self control. Under the influence,
you may do things
that you wouldn't normally do.**



MYTH: It's okay as long
as I don't overdose.



FACT: One dose can cause
a stroke or heart failure.
Just because you don't
overdose doesn't mean
you're safe.



MYTH: I'm the user. It only affects me.



**FACT: Meth affects
everyone.**



**How can you tell
if a friend or family
member uses meth?**



sleeping binges



unusual hostility



secrecy



**loss of interest
in usual activities**



unexplained need for money

what can **YOU** do?



talk to someone you trust

parent

counselor

teacher

drug hotline

doctor

law enforcement

**What should you do
if **YOU** are
thinking about
using meth?**



Make better choices

healthy nutrition



regulate your sleep

exercise regularly



form meaningful friendships

find a positive role model



"Tools for Schools"

Meth Prevention Education Project

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Meth Jeopardy



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Meth Basics

Signs of Use

Effects of Use

Fact?
or
Fiction?

Meth Basics	Signs of Use	Effects of Use	Fact? or Fiction?
<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>
<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>
<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>

Final jeopardy



Basics 100

Some people take meth when
they need to do this for an
extended amount of time

[back to categories](#)

[answer](#)

Basics 100 answer

to stay awake

[back to categories](#)



Basics 200

These are 3 possible
slang names for meth

[Back to categories](#)

[answer](#)

Basics 200 answer

Any of the following:

*crystal crank tweak ice
speed glass rock go-fast
black beauties rock*

[back to categories](#)



Basics 300

These substances, purchased at local drug and grocery stores, have been regulated recently to prevent the making of meth

[Back to categories](#)

[answer](#)

Basics 300 answer

Over the counter cold medications

[back to categories](#)



Basics 400

These are 5 possible long term effects of meth use

[back to categories](#)

[answer](#)

Basics 400 answer

Any of the following:

*Infections weight loss inability to sleep
addiction memory loss brain damage*

[back to categories](#)



Basics 500

This is the number one
reason young people
start using meth

[back to categories](#)

[answer](#)

Basics 500 answer

Increase in sexual drive

[back to categories](#)



Signs of Meth 100

Meth use can be detected
by this specific odor

[back to categories](#)

[answer](#)

Signs of Meth 100 answer

Cat urine

[back to categories](#)



Signs of Meth 200

This is an effect of meth where the person varies between really happy and really sad in short amounts of time, sometimes for no apparent reason at all

[back to](#)
[categories](#)

[answer](#)

Signs of Meth 200 answer

Mood swings

[back to categories](#)



Signs of Meth 300

Meth affects this group of
people

[back to categories](#)

[answer](#)

Signs of Meth 300 answer

Everyone.

*Individuals, families and the
community.*

[back to categories](#)



Signs of Meth 400

These are 4 physical
signs of meth use

[back to categories](#)

[answer](#)

Signs of Meth 400 answer

Any of the following:

*Weight loss acne
body odor bad breath
scabs*

[back to categories](#)



Signs of Meth 500

This is the state a user is in when he or she has a different mental and/or physical condition, yet still claims that nothing is wrong

[back to categories](#)

[answer](#)

Signs of Meth 500 answer

denial

[back to categories](#)



Effects 100

Use of Meth causes
irreversible damage to this
part of the body

[back to categories](#)

[answer](#)

Effects 100 answer

brain

[back to categories](#)



Effects 200

Long term use causes
this system of the body
to weaken

[back to categories](#)

[answer](#)

Effects 200 answer

Immune system

[back to categories](#)



Effects 300

These are three initial, yet
dangerous, reasons for
meth use

[back to categories](#)

[answer](#)

Effects 300 answer

*Euphoria carefree
attitude extreme weight loss
escape problems*

[back to categories](#)



Effects 400

Prolonged use via IV needles
can lead to this incurable
immune disease

[back to categories](#)

[answer](#)

Effects 400 answer

HIV/AIDS

[back to categories](#)



Effects 500

Coming “down” after a period of extended meth use, marked by agitation, anxiety and depression is known as this

[back to categories](#)

[answer](#)

Effects 500 answer

tweaking

[back to categories](#)



Fact or Fiction 100

Meth is not a very
addictive drug.

[back to categories](#)

[answer](#)

Fact or Fiction 100 answer

Fiction

[back to categories](#)



Fact or Fiction 200

Meth can affect your self
control and lead to
untypical behavior

[back to categories](#)

[answer](#)

Fact or Fiction 200 answer

Fact

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Fact or Fiction 300

If you do not overdose the first time using Meth, then you most likely will not overdose in the future

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[answer](#)

Fact or Fiction 300 answer

Fiction

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Fact or Fiction 400

Meth only affects the user.

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[answer](#)

Fact or Fiction 400 answer

Fiction

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Fact or Fiction 500

Salt is an ingredient in
Meth

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[answer](#)

Fact or Fiction 500 answer

Fact

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Final Jeopardy

Make your wagers

Even though meth is deadly,
using meth would be okay
and safe in this one instance.



Answer:

Trick Question!

There are no times when
using meth is safe or
appropriate!

Meth Jeopardy Answers and Questions

Categories: Meth Basics
Signs of Meth Use
Effects of Meth Use
Fact or Fiction

Basics

Basics 100: Some people take meth when they need to do this for an extended amount of time. (stay awake)

Basics 200: These are three possible slang names for meth. (ice, crank, tweak, go-fast, black beauties, rock, crystal, tine, glass)

Basics 300: These substances, purchased at local drug and grocery stores, have been regulated recently to prevent making meth. (over-the-counter cold medications)

Basics 400: These are five possible long-term effects of meth use. (extreme weight loss, inability to sleep, addiction, memory loss, infections)

Basics 500: This is the number one reason young people start using meth. (increased sexual drive)

Signs of Meth Use

Signs 100: Meth can oftentimes be detected by this specific odor. (cat urine)

Signs 200: This is an effect of meth where the person varies between really happy and really sad in short amounts of time, for no apparent reason at all. (mood swings)

Signs 300: Meth affects this group of people. (everyone)

Signs 400: These are four physical signs of meth use. (weight loss, bad breath, acne, body odor, scabs, "track marks" from injecting)

Signs 500: This is the state a user is in when he/she has a different mental and/or physical condition, yet claims nothing is wrong. (denial)

Effects of Meth Use

Effects 100: Use of meth causes irreversible damage to this part of the body. (brain)

Effects 200: Long-term use can cause this system of the body to weaken. (immune system)

Effects 300: These are three initial, yet dangerous reasons for meth use. (stay awake, lose weight, increase sexual drive, perceived "in crowd" status, euphoria)

Effects 400: Prolonged use through IV needles can cause this incurable immune disease. (HIV)

Effects 500: "Coming down" after a period of extended meth use, marked by agitation, anxiety or depression, is known as this. (tweaking)

Fact or Fiction

Fact or Fiction 100: Meth is not an addictive drug. (Fiction)

Fact or Fiction 200: Meth can affect your self-control and lead to untypical behavior. (Fact)

Fact or Fiction 300: If you do not overdose on meth the first time, then you are unlikely to overdose in the future. (Fiction)

Fact or Fiction 400: Meth only affects the user. (Fiction)

Fact or Fiction 500: Salt is an ingredient of meth. (Fact)

Final Jeopardy

Even though meth is deadly, using it would be okay and safe in this one instance. Answer: Never! This is a trick question. There are no times when using meth is safe or appropriate!